Employee Business Expenses

OMB No. 1545-0139

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

► See instructions on back. ► Attach to Form 1040.

Your name			Social	Social security number			Occupation in which expenses were incurred				
Part I En	nployee Business I	Expenses Deductib	le in Figurin	 g Adju	sted Gros	ss Income	•				
	xpenses from Part II,							1			
_	arking fees, tolls, and certain other expenses (see instructions)							3			
	4 Travel expenses while away from home overnight including meals, lodging, airplane, car rental, taxi, etc.										
5 Employees who are not outside salespersons: Enter your expenses, not included on lines 1 through											
4, for entertainment, gifts, and other business expenses, up to the amount you were reimbursed by											
your employer. Use Schedule A (Form 1040) for these expenses that were more than your											
reimbursement											
business expenses not included on lines 1 through 4								6			
7 Add lines 1 through 6								7			
8 Enter reimbursements from employer on this line if the reimbursem											
9 If line 7 is more than line 8, enter difference here and on Form 104										•	
10 If line 8 is more than line 7, enter difference here and include it on											1
Part II Ve	hicle Expenses (U	se either your acti	ual expenses	or the	standar	d mileage	rate.)	10			
	—General Informa		•			Vehicle 1			١	/ehicle 2	
		ced in service		1		/ /				/ /	
	•	d during 1985					miles			,	miles
	0	ehicle was used for bu					miles				miles
				. 4			%				%
	4 Percent of business use (divide line 3 by line 2)				1		miles			miles	
_	5 Average daily round trip commuting distance						miles			miles	
	6 Miles included on line 2 that vehicle was used for commuting 6 mil 7 Other personal mileage (subtract line 6 plus line 3 from line 2) 7 mil							miles			
		act line o plus line 3 h another vehicle availa			soc2			Voc		No.	
		with a vehicle, is pers								No □ Not	annlicabl
		ort your deduction? [_		. аррпсаы
		e Rate (Do not use									
		e 3 or 15,000 miles .				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		11			miles
								12			miles
12 Subtract line 11 from Part II, line 3								13			
14 Multiply line 12 by 11¢ (.11)					•			14			
15 Add lines 13 and 14. Enter total here and on Part I, line 1								15			
Section C.—Actual Expenses					Vehicle 1			Vehicle 2			
		nsurance, etc		16							
		vehicle (applies only									
				1 40							
Form W-2 at 100% fair rental value, see instructions)											
20 Multiply line 19 by the percentage on Part II, line 4											
21 Depreciation from Section D, column (f) (see instructions)											
		al here and on Part I,		. 22							
Section D.	less in a trade or b	Vehicles (Deprecional Section Deprecion Depreciation Depr	179 deduction	be cla is not a	med for a allowed and	vehicle you d depreciat	u own. If a ion must b	vehicl e take	le is ι n usii	used 50 pe ng the stra	ercent or ight line
		,							I		
	Cost or other basis Basis for depreciation (Business use only—see Method of figure depreciation depreciation					Section 179 expense		e _	Tota olumn (d) + c		
	(0)	ilistructions)			' (d)		(e				olullii (C)
	(a)	(0)	(c)		(u	,	(6	,		(1)	
Vehicle 1											
-											
Vehicle 2											
							,				

Items You Should Note:

- If you are an employee and claim any deduction for the business use of a vehicle, you must use Form 2106 and complete Part II, Section A, including questions 8 through 10.
- A new section has been added for depreciation of your vehicle. Be sure to read the instructions for new limitations that apply.
- If the vehicle was used more than 50 percent for business in the first year it was placed in service, and used 50 percent or less in a later year, part of the depreciation and Section 179 deduction will have to be recaptured in the later year. Figure the amount to be recaptured on Form 4797.

Instructions

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. —We ask for this information to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. We need it to ensure that taxpayers are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax. You are required to give us this information.

Who Must File.—File this form if you are an employee and are deducting the following expenses attributable to your job:

- Travel and transportation expenses.
- Outside salesperson expenses.
- For employees, other than outside salespersons, any other business expenses but only up to the amount of employer reimbursements.

Exception: You need not complete this form if you account to your employer by means of an account book, diary or similar statement, and your business expenses are equal to your reimbursement.

For deduction of education expenses as a business expense, including transportation, see **Publication 508**, Educational Expenses.

Line-by-Line Instructions

Part I

For lines 1 through 4 and 6, enter the total expenses applicable to each of those lines. For line 5, only enter the expenses up to the amount of your employer's reimbursement.

Line 2.—Enter any parking fees or tolls you paid in connection with using your vehicle for business. If you purchased the vehicle this year, and paid sales tax, multiply Part II, line 4 by the total sales tax, and include the result on this line. If you paid interest on the vehicle, multiply Part II, line 4 by that interest and include the result on this line. The remaining sales tax and interest should be deducted on Schedule A (Form 1040).

Line 3.—If you use transportation, other than a vehicle, for business, such as a taxicab, bus, or train, enter the cost. Also, enter any airplane fares that did not involve overnight travel. Do not include transportation while commuting to and from work.

Line 4.—Enter your meals, lodging, and transportation expenses paid while traveling away from your tax home overnight on business including temporary business assignments.

Instead of actual cost, you may include your expenses for meals at \$14 a day when you are in one general area less than 30 days and at \$9 a day if you are in one general area 30 days or more. Get **Publication 463**, Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses, for more details.

Lines 5 and 6.—You are an outside salesperson if you do your selling away from your employer's place of business. You are not an outside salesperson if your main duties are service and delivery or if you sell at your employer's place of business. If you are reimbursed by your employer one amount to cover travel or transportation expenses as well as other business expenses, allocate your reimbursement for purposes of line 5. See Publication 463 for details.

Line 8.—Do not include reimbursements on this line if included on Form W-2.

Part II

If you used 2 vehicles for business during the year, use a separate column for each vehicle in Sections A and C. If more than 2, attach a computation following the format in Sections A and C.

If you first start using a vehicle for your job in 1985, see Publication 463.

Line 2.—Enter the total mileage each vehicle was driven for all purposes during the year.

Line 5.—Enter your average daily round trip commuting distance. If you go to a different business location each day, figure the average. Commuting mileage is the mileage from home to your first stop and from your last stop to home even if you do not go to the same location each day, or whether or not you are self-employed.

Line 6.—You may figure your total commuting mileage, by multiplying line 5 by the number of days during the year you used each vehicle to and from work.

Section B—Standard mileage rate.—You may use the standard mileage rate instead of using actual expenses in figuring the deductible costs of operating a passenger car, including a van, pick-up or panel truck. You cannot use the standard mileage rate if you ever took depreciation on that car using a method other than straight line. For a car placed in service after 1980, you may not use the standard mileage rate unless you used that method the first year you start using the car for business. If you listed more than one vehicle on line 3, get Publication 463.

Line 13.—If your vehicle is fully depreciated, multiply line 11 by 11¢ a mile (.11) instead of 21¢. A vehicle is considered fully depreciated after 60,000 miles of business use at the maximum standard mileage rate.

Line 16.—Enter your total expenses for gasoline, oil, repairs, insurance, tires, license plates, or similar items.

Line 17.—If you rented or leased a vehicle during the year instead of using one that you own, enter the cost of renting. However, you may have to include an amount in income. See Publication 463. Also, include on this line any temporary vehicle rentals, such as when your car was being repaired.

Line 18.—If your employer provided you a vehicle during the year, that you used for business, and included the value on your Form W-2 at 100 percent of the fair rental value, enter that amount on this line. If less than the full rental value was included on your W-2, such as where your employer reduced the value for business use, do not include any amount on this line but see Publication 463.

Section D.—Depreciation

Depreciation is an amount you can deduct over a certain number of years. In some cases, you may elect to expense, under Internal Revenue Code Section 179, part of your vehicle in the year of purchase. For more information on depreciation and the Section 179 deduction, including the limitations and their effective dates, get Publication 534, Depreciation. Also, get Form 3468 for information on investment credit.

Limitations.—For purposes of figuring the amounts to enter in columns (d), (e), and (f):

- Vehicles placed in service after April 2, 1985 — Depreciation plus Section 179 deduction is limited to \$3,200 multiplied by the percent of business use (line 4, Part II).
- Vehicles placed in service after June 18, 1984 and before April 3, 1985.—
 Depreciation plus Section 179 deduction is limited to \$4,000 the first year, multiplied by Part II, line 4, and \$6,000 the second year, multiplied by Part II, line 4.

Column (a).—Enter the vehicle's actual cost or other basis. If you traded in your vehicle, see Publication 463 for the computation of basis.

Column (b).—Multipy column (a) by the percentage in Part II, line 4. From that result, subtract any Section 179 expense, and one-half of investment credit taken (unless you took the reduced credit).

Column (c).—Vehicles placed in service after 1980 - Use one of the following methods for figuring depreciation under ACRS:

Method 1. Enter "ACRS" and 25%, the first year placed in service; 38%, the second year; and 37%, the third year; or

Method 2. Enter "SL" and your choice of 3, 5, or 12 years; or

Method 3. You must use this method if the vehicle was placed in service after June 18, 1984, and Part II, line 4 shows 50% or less. Enter "SL" and 10%, the first year; and 20%, the second year.

Column (d).—Multiply column (b) by column (c) unless you used method 2 above. In that case divide column (b) by column (c).

Column (e).—If this is the first year the vehicle was placed in service, and you are taking a deduction under Section 179, enter the cost or other basis multiplied by Part II, line 4, but not more than the limitation listed above. If Part II, line 4 shows 50 percent or less, enter zero.

Column (f).—Add columns (d) and (e), but do not enter more than the limitation listed above. If you sold or exchanged your vehicle during the year, enter zero in column (f) for that vehicle.